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## \$25,000,000 SAVED.

The Treasury Can now Afford Beer  
Tax Repeal. Will it be done?

In his El Paso speech the Presi-  
dent made use of the following  
words:

While we have authority to raise a  
hundred thousand troops, the necessity  
does not exist for that number, and we  
do not propose to raise but 75,000.

This declaration is important  
from the assurance it seems to  
carry that conditions at home and  
abroad are of such a pacific char-  
acter as to obviate the necessity of  
recruiting the army to its full  
strength of 100,000. It will be  
hailed with satisfaction by all  
classes, because our people are  
pretty well surfeited with wars and  
bloodshed, and the expense which  
such things entail. And to no class  
will this announcement bring  
greater pleasure than to the men  
engaged in the brewing business,  
on whose shoulders has fallen the  
burden of providing almost the en-  
tire cost of our military establish-  
ment.

The last Congress provided for  
an army of 100,000 men at a cost  
in round numbers of \$100,000,000—  
an average of \$1,000 per man.  
Mr. McKinley's assurance that an  
army of 75,000 will be sufficient for  
our needs opens a way for the Gov-  
ernment to reduce its yearly ex-  
penditures by \$25,000,000 and to  
devote that sum to further tax re-  
duction, in the distribution of  
which brewers may well hope to  
share.

Brewers appreciate the frank-  
ness with which McKinley handles  
the question of a third term and  
allays the ghost of Imperialism, as  
he did in his El Paso speech. These  
are subjects in which they are in-  
terested equally with all other citi-  
zens. But a matter which con-  
cerns them particularly as business  
men, and upon which they seek en-  
lightenment, is whether, now that  
the Government is in a position to  
afford it, Congress will extend  
them the relief they asked for last  
winter, but which was refused on  
the ground that the Treasury could  
not stand it. The question of the  
moment with brewers is, When  
will the war tax be repealed?

When the War Revenue bill was  
under discussion the President, in  
a message to Congress, advised  
that "reduction should be secured  
by the remission of those taxes  
which experience has shown to be  
the most burdensome to the indus-  
tries of the people."

In all the arguments in support  
of tax reduction before the com-  
mittees of Congress no other in-  
dustry was able to present, in sup-  
port of its claims for relief, figures  
to prove that the war tax absorbed  
the outrageous amount of 40 per  
cent of the selling price of the ar-  
ticle taxed, as could the brewers.

No other industry was in a po-  
sition to say that when the Spanish  
war tax was levied, it was already  
paying a heavy impost for military  
purposes left over from our Civil  
war, as could the brewers.

No other industry was able to  
say that economic conditions were  
such, at the outbreak of the Span-  
ish war, that business was being  
conducted at about the point  
where cost and selling price coun-  
terbalanced each other—where  
profits had almost disappeared—  
as could the brewers.

In a word, no other industry was  
able to say that the extra tax im-  
posed by reason of the Spanish  
war wiped out profits altogether  
and brought its business to the  
verge of collapse, which was about  
the position in which brewers  
found themselves in June, 1898, and  
therefore no other industry found  
itself in a position to say that the  
imposition of the war levy was  
burdensome to the same degree as  
was the war tax on beer.

The question of importance to

brewers is, Will Congress, now  
that it is in a position to afford  
substantial relief, carry out the  
President's suggestion made in his  
annual message to Congress last  
December, and repeal the taxes  
which are found "most burden-  
some to the industries of the peo-  
ple?"

Congressional action was limited  
at the last session within bounds  
which no longer confine it. The  
saving of \$25,000,000 in army ex-  
penses puts it in the power of the  
Administration to relieve brewers  
of the excessive load they were  
asked to carry "until the necessity  
had passed." Now that this point  
has been reached, according to the  
President's own words, will the  
promise be carried out?

There is no reason why it should  
not. The ability of the Government  
to extend relief is not confined to  
its saving from army reduction.  
The surplus from other sources is  
piling up in the Treasury at a rate  
far beyond expectations. Only a  
short time ago, it was said, gold  
had accumulated to the amount  
of \$500,000,000, a sum in excess  
of that possessed by any other  
Government in the world. The  
accumulation was so great that the  
Treasury was forced to have re-  
course to bond purchases, which  
only had the effect of increasing  
the hoards of idle money in private  
institutions.

Many of the problems that con-  
fronted Congress last December  
and prevented, as was said, a fuller  
measure of relief have since disap-  
peared. Chief among these is the  
collapse of the Philippine war,  
which eminent military experts  
declared would require an armed  
force of 75,000 men for an indefi-  
nite period. Such an army would  
involve a yearly expenditure of  
\$75,000,000. It is now announced  
that the Government can get along  
with 40,000 men, and as this num-  
ber will necessitate an expenditure  
of only \$40,000,000, the saving,  
according to the Administration's  
estimates, should be \$29,000,000—  
or an amount sufficiently large to  
allow of a total repeal of all war  
taxes.

In China, evacuation by our  
forces has already begun, and the  
large outlay in that venture is now  
in a fair way to be repaid to our  
Treasury through the agreement  
between the powers on the ques-  
tion of indemnity, under which we  
are to receive \$25,000,000 for ex-  
penses incurred. As the troops  
engaged there had already been  
appropriated for in the regular  
Military Appropriation bill, and  
their employment required only a  
change of base from the Philippines  
to China, it would seem that the  
award made us, less transportation  
and some minor expenses, could  
be covered into the Treasury to  
swell the surplus already on hand  
and available for tax reduction.  
Here, then, is another possible  
obstacle to repeal removed with-  
out having curtailed the Govern-  
ment's available assets.

Another matter about which  
there was some doubt while tax  
reduction was being discussed was  
the revenue-producing ability of  
the amended revenue bill. There  
was possibility apprehended in  
some quarters lest the income  
would decrease to such an extent  
as to make necessary a recourse to  
the surplus. This apprehension  
has also been removed, for Treas-  
ury receipts exceed expenses by  
an average of \$5,000,000 a month,  
every dollar of which adds to the  
Administration's ability to carry  
out its promise to abolish all war  
taxes.

While thus the whole aspect of  
affairs has changed in the last few  
months and now presents a cloud-  
less sky, the necessity for prompt  
and complete action has increased  
alarmingly. Added to their other  
perplexities, brewers have been  
compelled to face an advance in  
cost of material, wages, &c., which  
approximates 40 per cent. over  
what they were when the Spanish  
war began. The reduction of 25  
cents a barrel conceded by the last  
Congress does not begin to cover  
this advance, and the upward ten-  
dency is still going on.

In view of these facts brewers are  
anxiously awaiting an announce-  
ment of the Administration's in-  
tentions in their behalf. There is  
no longer excuse for ambiguity,  
and they demand the fulfillment of  
an early day of the promises made  
repeatedly to them. If there is an  
industry that the war tax bears  
more oppressively upon than  
theirs, they would like to know it.  
If there is none, then their turn has  
undoubtedly come. Where there's  
a will, there's a way. Brewers can  
now easily point the way to relief.  
Has the Administration the will to  
enter upon it?

## WAR INCIDENTS

That Reflect Honor on American  
Men and Methods.

Colonel Wint, of the Sixth Cav-  
alry, was in charge of the Ameri-  
can Department of Tientsin, says  
Edwin Wildman, in *McClure's* for  
May. The Russians introduced  
the practice of commandeering  
Chinese from the old city. With-  
out pay and without food, they  
were forced to work from sunrise  
to sunset, when they were driven  
away like so many cattle, and  
warned to return in the morning.  
The bayonet and the knout were  
used freely to urge them on to  
their tasks.

The American Quartermaster's  
Department was sorely in need of  
laborers.  
"Go into the Chinese city, and  
get two hundred coolies mind  
you, coolies," said Colonel Wint,  
to one of his sergeants. "Take an  
interpreter with you. Tell them  
we want them to load our junks  
and carry our supplies. Offer them  
ten cents gold a day, and tell them  
we will feed them and sell them  
rice and treat them well. No old  
men—no violence!"

The sergeant went. He visited  
the Chinese city. The coolies hid  
and skulked, dived into their mud  
houses, and crowded behind walls.  
The interpreter called to them,  
told them the Americans wanted  
them, would pay for their work,  
would feed them. They believed  
it and came out in swarms. The  
sergeant received more applica-  
tions than he could accept. In a  
long procession they came to the  
Quartermaster Department. They  
were set to work, and they worked  
like oxen, without a complaint.

Other Chinese heard of our  
methods. Scores deserted the  
Russians to get under the protec-  
tion of our flag. Word was sent  
to their starving wives and babes,  
hiding out in the country. They  
came back to Tientsin, and con-  
gregated around the American  
camp. All day long, under the  
blazing sun, these human cattle  
carried burdens, dragged weapons  
and loaded junks, but not at the  
point of the bayonet or under the  
lash of the knout. At night they  
squatted in hordes, patiently wait-  
ing in front of the army headquar-  
ters, under the shelter of the  
American flag, to receive what was  
to them a big reward for the day's  
work, and a portion of rice to take  
home to their famished families.

Soon the wretched beggars who  
had fled from Tientsin returned.  
They came to the American camp.  
The halt and blind, the sore eaten  
and rheumatic, crowded around  
and held out their pitiful hands.  
They gathered up spilled rice like  
chickens on a stubble field. They  
filled their dirty sacks with dis-  
carded food and bits of wood for  
fuel. The American soldier threw  
them many a dime—an act so un-  
precedented, and a gift so great,  
that their eyes stared in wonder-  
ment, and their lips murmured  
confused prayers of thanks.

One old woman, hardly able to  
walk, made her appearance every  
day, and threaded her way among  
the crowd of soldiers and coolies.  
She was never driven away or in-  
terfered with. "You are spoiling  
these brutes," protested the Rus-  
sians, of whom it has often been  
said that they understand the  
Chinese better than others do.  
"They would all murder you if  
they had their weapons. You are  
encouraging mendicancy." Yet  
never an American was murdered  
by stealth, never a gun was stolen,  
never an arm was raised against  
us by these "brutes" who did our  
work.

An American junk was being  
hauled up the Peiho river by five  
coolies, with a tow line. It was  
hard and tedious work to drag the  
unwieldy Chinese scows, heavily  
laden with army supplies, through  
the swift currents, over the shallow  
bars, and around the sharp curves.  
The coolies often had to wade  
through the mud and submerged  
grass up to their waists, pulling  
their heavy burden up the stream  
for a hundred and twenty miles to  
Tungchow. It took ten days for  
the trip. Five coolies were not  
enough, but before the allies re-  
luctantly Peking coolies were scarce.  
The Russians had forced many of  
them into service, and had killed  
or frightened away the rest.

The boat moved slowly. Sud-  
denly four Chinamen emerged  
from the high corn at the riverside.  
The guard on the junk saw them,  
and raised his gun. They halted.  
One of them called out in "pidgin"  
English:  
"Belong good Chinaman. Work  
for Russians. They kill one man,

## BRITAIN'S BUBBLE.

Her Military Pretensions Impaired  
by South African War.

Not even the loss of 17,000 Brit-  
ish soldiers killed in battle or the  
victims of disease and the ex-  
penditure of \$750,000,000 in prosecut-  
ing the war upon the Dutch Rep-  
ublics of South Africa can disturb  
the serenity of the London *Specta-  
tor*. From the point of view of  
this philosophical English weekly  
the conflict with the Boers has  
been really a blessing in disguise.  
"The war," it says, "has been of  
immense indirect advantage to us,  
despite the injury done to our fi-  
scal system and the drain on our  
national resources. The Boers  
have made us realize how serious  
a business war really is and how  
absolutely necessary it is to be  
prepared at all points. Had we  
fought a formidable European  
State two years ago the position  
would have been one of serious  
peril. Though we have paid a  
very big price for the lessons the  
Boers have taught us, we have by  
no means bought our experience  
too dear. We could indeed hardly  
pay too big a price for obtaining a  
national security which was real,  
not nominal."

This is a sentiment worthy of  
Mark Tapley in his most optimistic  
mood, says the *Baltimore Sun*. It  
is cheerfulness in its sublimest  
form—on a par with the joyous  
spirit of the man who pronounced  
a graveyard at midnight the "jol-  
liest" place in the world. The  
London paper's Mark Tapleyism  
does not seem to be infectious,  
however. The average Briton is  
accustomed to taking life very  
seriously, and he finds little in this  
war to make him feel either proud  
or happy. When the conflict be-  
gan the experts in England said  
scarcely that the Boer military  
power was a bubble which could  
be pricked in a few weeks. The  
result of the first year of this strug-  
gle proved that it was Britain's  
military pretension which was the  
most prodigious bubble of the  
twentieth century. Defeat after  
defeat took all the pride out of the  
English, until finally they were re-  
duced to the humiliating necessity  
of begging the colonies to come to  
the assistance of the "mother  
country." A nation of 40,000,000  
people did not present a very in-  
spiring or admirable appearance  
when it had to summon its sons  
from all quarters of the globe to  
pull the little Boer republic off its  
back. Not even Mark Tapley  
could find much in such a specta-  
cle to make him cheerful, except  
upon the Biblical theory that  
heaven chastens those whom it  
loves, and the terrific beating  
which the Boer was giving the  
Briton was a sign that Briton is  
highly favored in celestial circles.

Still, in view of the tremendous  
losses of our British friends in their  
South African adventure they  
ought to be allowed to extract any  
comfort they can from the situation  
in South Africa. If they are not  
satisfied with the three quarters of  
a billion dollars which they have  
already spent, their credit is un-  
questionably good for a few hun-  
dred millions more. The twentieth  
century Mark Tapley can doubt-  
less find reasons for optimism  
in another permanent addition to  
the national debt and in increased  
taxation. If there are not enough  
British graves in South Africa,  
there is an abundance of food for  
powder and pestilence at home,  
which can be sent out to the Cape  
to make the graveyards fatter.  
Mark Tapley will cheerfully un-  
dertake to prove that the popula-  
tion of Britain is too large for the  
country and that the loss of a few  
thousand men will make the ser-  
vices of the survivors more valu-  
able and insure steady employment  
for them. So, after all, a national  
debt, heavy taxes and a fat grave-  
yard in South Africa may, from  
the Mark Tapley point of view,  
prove of incalculable advantage to  
Britain. Still, there are millions  
of Britons who will not agree that  
England has any cause to be cheer-  
ful over the war in South Africa.  
The families of soldiers who have  
perished in the struggle, the men  
and women with moderate incomes  
who are compelled to give the  
Government 20 cents out of every  
\$5 of their incomes, the thousands  
of men who have had to leave their  
employment or their business to  
fight for many weary months in  
South Africa—none of these will  
share our London contemporary's  
Mark Tapleyism—especially when  
they know that the beneficiaries of  
the war will be principally the mil-  
lionaire mine owners of Johannes-  
burg.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading  
European papers for the SENTINEL.

ENGLAND.

And Jewish Agitation in London.

London Sunday Sun

Whether the Government know it or  
not, the question of alien immigration  
is rapidly approaching a crisis. There  
are three causes why the consideration  
of the question can no longer be post-  
poned. First, the colonization of South  
Africa on a large scale by men and  
women of Anglo Saxon blood is about  
to take place at the cost of British tax-  
payers. To induce healthy Anglo Saxons  
to leave England and settle in South  
Africa while their places are filled with  
impoverished middlemen, money lend-  
ers, pedlars, and tailors from Wilna,  
Kiel, Cracow, Homel, Burdicheff, and  
other odorous Russian and Polish  
towns is an unthinkable proposition.  
The people of England will stand a great  
deal, but they will not stand that.

The second reason why the destitute  
alien question must come up for con-  
sideration without further delay is that  
the question of housing in London is in-  
soluble until the immigration of undesirable  
foreigners is stopped. Few people in  
the West End or in the country have  
any idea of the point which this immi-  
gration has reached. Canon Barnett  
and his friends have organized an annual  
exhibition of pictures in Whitechapel.  
On Saturdays this exhibition is visited  
chiefly by foreigners who do not work.  
I am informed that the average atten-  
dance on Saturdays is about 150,000 people,  
and that more than three-fourths of  
them are unable to speak English.  
Whole streets formerly occupied by  
struggling and industrious Englishmen,  
are now inhabited by a teeming popula-  
tion from the Ghettoes of Western Russia.

The third reason why the question of  
destitute alien immigration must be  
dealt with is because the feeling in the  
East End of London on the subject is  
now revolutionary. Let there be no  
mistake on this point. For the last 16  
years I have made this question a special  
study and because of my honor and  
conscience that there is a real danger to  
the State in the present feeling of work-  
ing men towards the undesirable aliens  
who contaminate the East End, and  
lower the conditions of life for whole  
masses of the population. \* \* \*

There should be no cant in this ques-  
tion. We do not want these foreigners.  
They are not of the right stamp. They  
refuse to marry with us; they develop  
an undue proportion of mongrel  
features, and although Mr. Isaac Zangwill is a  
product of the alien immigration, it  
would be better to dispense even with  
the advantage of his parentage and  
presence if accompanied with the con-  
dition that Isaac Gordon and his  
fraternity are also part of the bargain.  
The real reason why the Government  
have dropped the alien immigration  
question is because they have been  
threatened with the loss of the political  
support of the Jews. Nevertheless, these  
undesirable aliens must no longer be  
allowed to colonize and infest the capital  
of the Empire.

## The White Flag in the South African War.

Among the special army orders issued  
by the War Office, was the following:  
"Any officer or soldier who, when in  
the presence of an enemy displays a white  
flag or other token of surrender, will be  
tried by general court martial. Charges  
will be framed under section 40 of the  
Army Act."

Glasgow Daily Mail, April 13

This order reminds us of the repeated  
stories of alleged unauthorized hoistings  
of the surrender signal, and of mysteri-  
ous shootings of "Retirees" raised by nobody  
knows who, which have brought humili-  
ation and disaster on British forces.  
The idea has been suggested more or  
less vaguely that the Boers have em-  
ployed these devices amongst their other  
little tricks for the confounding of the  
rookies, and this, of course, involves  
the assumption that by some means or  
other they have smuggled agents of their  
own into the British ranks, or behind  
them, for the purpose of shooting "Re-  
tirees" or causing them to be shot by  
chief—a scarce article with the Boers in  
any case—may be a delusion, though  
there certainly have been cases which  
looked suspicious, judging by the re-  
ports. We must needs bear in mind  
that in moments of sudden emergency,  
confusion, or panic, it is not every body  
who can keep a cool head or remember  
afterwards exactly what has occurred.  
Mistaken impressions may easily be  
received, and may be related subse-  
quently in perfect good faith. It is often  
difficult enough for two versions to agree  
respecting some ordinary event of every  
day life; how much more difficult must  
it be to avoid misapprehensions as to  
what has occurred during the stress of  
a battle. Moreover, suppose a man had  
foolishly shouted "Retire!" in a fit of  
panic, he would be ashamed or afraid to  
confess the fact. And nobody would rush  
to claim the unenviable distinction of  
having raised the white flag even if this  
were done by order. We may as well  
bear these considerations in mind. It is  
just possible that Boer trickery may  
have been sometimes employed; but it  
is also possible to dispense with that  
assumption. If surrenders have been  
frequent during the present war, the  
fact may be easily accounted for. The  
magazine rifle and machine gun, espe-  
cially when combined with the South  
African style of tactics, leave less scope  
than existed in the old days for dashing

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

The Mobile Register reminds  
President McKinley that every-  
thing he saw at the South was cal-  
culated to impress upon him the  
fact that "this is a white man's coun-  
try," and that "the prosperity he  
so frequently speaks about is the  
result of the white man's genius  
for government."

In proof of this fact the *Register*  
notes that the officials and com-  
mittees who received the Presiden-  
tial party and the crowds that wel-  
comed him with enthusiasm were  
made up of white men, and that  
the banquets he attended and the  
speeches made to him were every-  
where managed and made by white  
men. And it suggests that the  
President's logical mind must see  
that what has been done "is not an  
accident, but the natural order of  
things, which no man can upset."

In view of this, our Southern  
contemporary, says the *New York  
World*, thinks it would be a very  
serviceable and patriotic thing in  
the President to "declare himself  
in favor of a white man's govern-  
ment in the South." This, it says,  
would not only be bold and right,  
but it would "take the negro out  
of politics, where he is but the vic-  
tim of designing men, and would  
straighten him up as a negro for a  
future much more respectable and  
much more satisfactory to all per-  
sons than the future that now opens  
before him."

It is probably not seriously ex-  
pected by anybody that Mr. Mc-  
Kinley is capable of doing a thing  
like this. It does not harmonize  
with his character. He would  
probably say, if forced to speak on  
the question, that negro labor has  
contributed potentially to the pros-  
perity of the South, and that the  
guarantees of the Constitution as  
to citizenship and suffrage must be  
observed.

And yet it is very noticeable that  
all of the old Republican shibboleths  
in regard to the rights and wrongs  
of the negro have been dropped.  
Mr. McKinley no longer refers,  
in message or speech, to the  
virtual suppression of the bulk  
of the negro vote in several of the  
Southern States. Neither he nor  
any other leader of his party has  
taken issue with Dr. Parkhurst for  
his declaration that the immediate  
emancipation of the freed slaves was  
a terrible blunder—"one of those  
blunders that are worse than  
crimes," he might with truth have  
said. The formula of Thad Stev-  
ens under which this crime was  
committed—"so many niggers, so  
many Republican votes"—long  
since lost its force, and that party  
is now making no effort to revive  
it.

The most that can be expected  
of Mr. McKinley is that he shall  
treat the old sectional issue as dead  
and buried, as he is doing in his  
speeches, and shall try to aid in  
breaking up the "Solid South" by  
the dynamics of new issues and by  
a more sedulous selection of white  
men for office. More than this  
Mr. McKinley will not do just yet  
—if ever.

## The Boers in Bermuda.

When Arabi Pasha, the Egyp-  
tian patriot reformer, was over-  
come by Britain he was deported  
to Ceylon, in whose congenial  
climate he lived without restraint  
as a country gentleman. The Boer  
prisoners, though Christian kins-  
men, have received less consid-  
eration than the Moslem.

Cronje and his men were sent to  
St. Helena, an island of forty-five  
miles area, whose small popula-  
tion is decreasing and whose coast is  
"dry, barren, soilless, lichen coated  
and rocky." Many degrees nearer  
the equator and much nearer sea  
level than the plains and moun-  
tains where the Boers have lived,  
it is ill-suited to their reception.

It is now announced that quar-  
ters are now prepared in Bermuda,  
7,500 miles from Cape Town, for  
others of the Transvaal's defenders.  
Bermuda is known to New Yorkers  
as a sub-tropical winter resort;  
that it is not fitted for all the year  
residence by men from temperate  
zones the British Navy and War  
Departments recognize—the for-  
mer by sending the North Atlantic  
Squadron every summer to Hal-  
ifax, the latter by frequently al-  
ternating Bermudan and Canadian  
regiments. It is the custom of the  
richer residents to send their chil-  
dren to school in Halifax, St. John  
or Toronto for the effect upon their  
health of a much colder climate.

The British may be exonerated  
of any attempt to choose unhealth-  
ful prisons for their vanquished  
foes; but in the kingdom upon  
which the "sun never sets" it would  
be easy to find climates as more suit-  
able for Boer exiles than either  
St. Helena or Bermuda.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading  
European papers for the SENTINEL.

ENGLAND.

And Jewish Agitation in London.

London Sunday Sun

Whether the Government know it or  
not, the question of alien immigration  
is rapidly approaching a crisis. There  
are three causes why the consideration  
of the question can no longer be post-  
poned. First, the colonization of South  
Africa on a large scale by men and  
women of Anglo Saxon blood is about  
to take place at the cost of British tax-  
payers. To induce healthy Anglo Saxons  
to leave England and settle in South  
Africa while their places are filled with  
impoverished middlemen, money lend-  
ers, pedlars, and tailors from Wilna,  
Kiel, Cracow, Homel, Burdicheff, and  
other odorous Russian and Polish  
towns is an unthinkable proposition.  
The people of England will stand a great  
deal, but they will not stand that.

The second reason why the destitute  
alien question must come up for con-  
sideration without further delay is that  
the question of housing in London is in-  
soluble until the immigration of undesirable  
foreigners is stopped. Few people in  
the West End or in the country have  
any idea of the point which this immi-  
gration has reached. Canon Barnett  
and his friends have organized an annual  
exhibition of pictures in Whitechapel.  
On Saturdays this exhibition is visited  
chiefly by foreigners who do not work.  
I am informed that the average atten-  
dance on Saturdays is about 150,000 people,  
and that more than three-fourths of  
them are unable to speak English.  
Whole streets formerly occupied by  
struggling and industrious Englishmen,  
are now inhabited by a teeming popula-  
tion from the Ghettoes of Western Russia.

The third reason why the question of  
destitute alien immigration must be  
dealt with is because the feeling in the  
East End of London on the subject is  
now revolutionary. Let there be no  
mistake on this point. For the last 16  
years I have made this question a special  
study and because of my honor and  
conscience that there is a real danger to  
the State in the present feeling of work-  
ing men towards the undesirable aliens  
who contaminate the East End, and  
lower the conditions of life for whole  
masses of the population. \* \* \*

There should be no cant in this ques-  
tion. We do not want these foreigners.  
They are not of the right stamp. They  
refuse to marry with us; they develop  
an undue proportion of mongrel  
features, and although Mr. Isaac Zangwill is a  
product of the alien immigration, it  
would be better to dispense even with  
the advantage of his parentage and  
presence if accompanied with the con-  
dition that Isaac Gordon and his  
fraternity are also part of the bargain.  
The real reason why the Government  
have dropped the alien immigration  
question is because they have been  
threatened with the loss of the political  
support of the Jews. Nevertheless, these  
undesirable aliens must no longer be  
allowed to colonize and infest the capital  
of the Empire.

## The White Flag in the South African War.

Among the special army orders issued  
by the War Office, was the following:  
"Any officer or soldier who, when in  
the presence of an enemy displays a white  
flag or other token of surrender, will be  
tried by general court martial. Charges  
will be framed under section 40 of the  
Army Act."

Glasgow Daily Mail, April 13

This order reminds us of the repeated  
stories of alleged unauthorized hoistings  
of the surrender signal, and of mysteri-  
ous shootings of "Retirees" raised by nobody  
knows who, which have brought humili-  
ation and disaster on British forces.  
The idea has been suggested more or  
less vaguely that the Boers have em-  
ployed these devices amongst their other  
little tricks for the confounding of the  
rookies, and this, of course, involves  
the assumption that by some means or  
other they have smuggled agents of their  
own into the British ranks, or behind  
them, for the purpose of shooting "Re-  
tirees" or causing them to be shot by  
chief—a scarce article with the Boers in  
any case—may be a delusion, though  
there certainly have been cases which  
looked suspicious, judging by the re-  
ports. We must needs bear in mind  
that in moments of sudden emergency,  
confusion, or panic, it is not every body  
who can keep a cool head or remember  
afterwards exactly what has occurred.  
Mistaken impressions may easily be  
received, and may be related subse-  
quently in perfect good faith. It is often  
difficult enough for two versions to agree  
respecting some ordinary event of every  
day life; how much more difficult must  
it be to avoid misapprehensions as to  
what has occurred during the stress of  
a battle. Moreover, suppose a man had  
foolishly shouted "Retire!" in a fit of  
panic, he would be ashamed or afraid to  
confess the fact. And nobody would rush  
to claim the unenviable distinction of  
having raised the white flag even if this  
were done by order. We may as well  
bear these considerations in mind. It is  
just possible that Boer trickery may  
have been sometimes employed; but it  
is also possible to dispense with that  
assumption. If surrenders have been  
frequent during the present war, the  
fact may be easily accounted for. The  
magazine rifle and machine gun, espe-  
cially when combined with the South  
African style of tactics, leave less scope  
than existed in the old days for dashing

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